

## BAB III

### KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

#### A. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan diatas maka bisa ditarik kesimpulan bahwa *podcast Survival Phrases* adalah media massa berbentuk siaran radio *online podcast*, yang dapat diakses oleh siapa saja di mana saja melalui internet. Sebuah media massa *electronic* yang tidak memerlukan pengetahuan tentang teknologi yang mendalam untuk dapat mengaksesnya.

Dalam rangka menjawab rumusan masalah yang dilampirkan pada bab pertama maka penulis mendapatkan hasil, *podcast* dapat digunakan sebagai media edukasi, dengan menggunakan internet sebagai penyebaran atau distribusinya sehingga siapapun dimanapun kapanpun dapat mengaksesnya. Dengan cara atau sistem pembuatan yang *pre-recorded* sehingga materi yang diberikan bisa lebih terencana, meminimkan kesalahan dalam hal teknis pembuatan seperti proses rekaman dan *editing*, tidak memberikan ruang improvisasi yang bersifat mendadak atau situasional

Metode pembelajaran yang digunakan adalah pendekatan *whole language*, pendekatan komunikatif dan pendekatan integratif.penggunaan metode *audiolingual* dan tematik. Serta strategi pembelajaran langsung (*dirrect instruction*) dan strategi mengulang. Cara ini digunakan dalam *podcast Survival Phrases* agar memudahkan atau membantu pendengar dapat menguasai materi yang diberikan dalam waktu yang singkat.

Isi pengajaran bahasa Indonesia dalam *podcast Survival Phrases*, dalam episode *restaurant* ini utamanya adalah mengajarkan kata dan kalimat agar pendengar dapat berkomunikasi dalam situasi di restoran atau rumah makan di Indonesia. Selain pengajaran bahasa Indonesia, keunggulan isi *podcast Survival Phrases* adalah juga mengajarkan budaya, etika, sopan santun dan informasi lainnya tentang Indonesia.

Pada penelitian ini, penulis mendapati bahwa *podcast Survival Phrases* mempunyai banyak kegunaan dan manfaatnya bagi pendengarnya, karena dengan mendengarkannya akan menambah informasi, pengetahuan dan kemampuan berkomunikasi dengan bahasa asing. Dengan menggunakan teknologi seperti yang dilakukan *Survival Phrases* dalam proses pembelajaran bersifat mandiri, maka siswa atau murid tidak bergantung dengan jadwal, presensi guru, tutor atau pembimbing atau jarak. Guru atau tutor begitu pula sebaliknya murid atau siswa tidak harus datang ke kelas atau pertemuan lainnya yang berbentuk fisik karena semua sudah dapat terangkum dalam materi pengajaran melalui media *podcast*.

Namun dari segi pengemasan media, hiburan untuk khalayak tidak hadir sepenuhnya karena cara penyajian *podcast* yang terlalu sederhana, seharusnya diberikan unsur audio atau element-element lain seperti musik atau efek suara sehingga dapat membangun imajinasi pendengar seakan akan berada di Indonesia.

## **B. Saran**

Kritik untuk penelitian ini adalah penulis mengalami hambatan saat melakukan kontak dengan penyedia *podcast*, dalam hal ini karena jarak dan keterbatasan kemampuan penulis dalam melakukan korespondensi menggunakan bahasa Inggris. Sehingga data

yang didapat pada penelitian ini menurut penulis kurang dalam karena hanya didapat melalui *website*, naskah dan lainnya.

Penulis juga merasa pemerintah juga harusnya memberikan perhatian lebih atau support kepada instansi-instansi pendidikan agar dapat memanfaatkan teknologi sebagai media-media pengajaran. Pihak instansi pendidikan juga seyogyanya "*aware*" terhadap perkembangan-perkembangan teknologi baru yang dapat membantunya. Begitu juga dengan tenaga pengajar yang harus siap terus mempelajari teknologi-teknologi baru guna mempermudah proses mengajar di masa akan datang. Penguasaan teknologi yang membantu dalam pelaksanaan pembelajaran karena itu adalah salah satu bentuk perkembangan dan tuntutan jaman.

Indonesia juga berpeluang besar untuk berperan disini, sebagai penyedia pendidikan *online* ke seluruh dunia. Kita bisa ambil contoh banyaknya materi bernilai luar biasa yang banyak diminati oleh orang asing atau luar negeri, misalnya kesenian, seperti belajar bermain gamelan dan alat musik tradisional lainnya, belajar tari daerah, belajar masak kuliner Indonesia dan masih banyak lagi yang belum diolah oleh penyedia-penyedia pendidikan lokal.

Penelitian ini masih jauh dari kesempurnaan karena banyak kekurangan pada penelitian ini, karena itu saran dan kritik terbuka lebar agar pada penelitian selanjutnya bisa lebih sempurna. Namun penulis berharap, penelitian ini bisa dijadikan landasan dalam melakukan penelitian selanjutnya.

Adapun penulis menyarankan kepada penelitian lanjutan untuk membahas tema-tema seperti efek *podcast*, tingkat kepuasan pendengar, persepsi pendengar, perkembangan *podcast* di Indonesia dan masih banyak lagi yang bisa digali.

Dan yang terakhir, penulis mempunyai harapan untuk dunia akademik semoga penelitian tentang radio *online* khususnya *podcast* semakin banyak dan berkembang karena topik penelitian ini masih jarang sehingga untuk di masa mendatang penelitian ini bisa memberikan kontribusi demi perkembangan dunia radio *online* selanjutnya serta menjawab tantangan untuk melakukan penelitian dengan subyek penelitian media massa *electronic* khususnya internet.



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LAMPIRAN



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## Lesson 13: Restaurant 1

Jangan pakai es!

### LESSON NOTES

Today we'll cover getting by at the table. First you may have to get a hold of the staff. You can accomplish this by saying *Permisi* which means 'excuse me'.

Once at the waiter or waitress comes to your table, you can go with the standard point and "This please."

In Indonesian "This please." is *Boleh minta ini?*. The first word *boleh* means 'may'. This is followed by *minta*, which in Indonesian is 'to ask for'. The last word is *ini*, which means "this".

Now if you're feeling ambitious, you could go for "What do you recommend?", or more naturally for Indonesian, "What's the most delicious thing?".

In Indonesian "What's the most delicious thing?" is *Yang mana yang paling enak?* The first word *yang mana* means 'which one'. This is followed by *yang*, which means 'the one that'. This is followed by *paling*, which in Indonesian is 'most'. The last word is *enak*, which means 'delicious' or 'pleasant'. The entire phrase is: *Yang mana yang paling enak?* Literally, this means 'Which is the most delicious?'

Now here are more phrases that will come in handy - they have to do with water and ice!

In Indonesia the local tap water's not safe to drink – at all. If you need some water, order some bottled water by asking *Boleh minta air minum?* We already know the first two words, which are *boleh*, which means 'may' or 'to be permitted'; and *minta*, which means 'to request' or 'ask for something'. This is followed by *air*, which in Indonesian is 'water'. The last word is *minum*, which means 'to drink'. *Boleh minta air minum?* Literally, this means 'May I ask for some drinking water?'

Now on to the ice issue! Whether it is a health concern or economic decision, in Indonesian "No ice please." is *Jangan pakai es!*. The first word *jangan* means 'don't'. This is followed by *pakai*, which in Indonesian is 'to use'. The last word is *es*, which means 'ice'. *Jangan pakai es!*

### PHRASES

#### Indonesian

Boleh minta ini?

Yang mana yang paling enak?

#### English

May I ask for this?

What's the most delicious?



Indonesian	English
Boleh minta air minum?	May I ask for some drinking water?
Jangan pakai es!	No ice please.
Permisi.	Excuse me.

#### QUICK TIP

There are many small restaurants in Indonesia where the servers do not take your order. Instead, you have to write down the order yourself, give it to the server, and then he or she will bring your food once it's ready. You know when you have entered into one of these places by the following clue: menus will already be set at each table, accompanied by a few pens and a restaurant pad where you list down your items and quantities for each item.

#### QUICK TIP 2

There is a popular type of restaurant called nasi Padang (named after the Padang region in Sumatera) which is almost like a buffet. Instead of a menu, all the dishes that the restaurant offers are laid out on the table. You only pay for what you eat, but please be courteous and avoid "taking a little taste" and not consuming most of the dish afterward, because the unused dishes are served to the next party.



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## Lesson 14: Restaurant 2

Silahkan makan.

### LESSON NOTES

Table manners are a must wherever you go! In this lesson we'll cover some basic table etiquette when sitting down for a meal in Indonesia.

Now, whether you're in a restaurant or at a dinner party with a group of people, it's important for you to know who the host is and follow his or her lead. When you're dining as a group, as soon as the food is set out, **DON'T** set off right away and start digging in – that's really impolite. Instead, wait for your host to invite you to start eating with the phrase *Silahkan makan*, which means 'please go ahead and eat'.

OK, fine so far – but what's this? There's a fork and spoon, but no knife. Hmm... What do you do? Well, in Indonesia, like in many Southeast Asian countries, when you have these eating utensils out, the fork is held in your left hand while the spoon is held in the right hand. Why? It's because you will scoop up rice plus little bits of the other dishes with your spoon and put it in your mouth – and remember that Indonesians consider the left hand really unclean. And the food is usually soft enough to cut with a fork, or already cut into bite-sized pieces, so knives are usually unnecessary at the dining table.

Alright, you can deal with that – but sometimes you'll find nothing but a small bowl of water at the table. What do you do then? This is great, because this actually signals that you can use your hands to eat! Well, just your right hand – remember the all-important taboo against the left hand. The Indonesian style of eating with your hands, called *pakai tangan*, is a rather sophisticated technique – you should only use your fingertips. And at no time should any of your fingers be actually put inside your mouth. Don't lick your fingers either, by the way. A helpful thing to do is to observe some local people eating *pakai tangan* – you'll catch on to the technique, sooner or later.

As Indonesia is known for its great food, you are bound to get some truly great food, and therefore need the word for delicious!

In Indonesian "This is delicious" is *Enak!*. This is really easy, since the word *Enak!* simply means 'delicious'.

To say something is really delicious, the phrase is *Enak sekali!* We already know the first word *Enak*, which means 'delicious'. This is followed by *sekali*, which means 'very'. So, altogether we have *Enak sekali!*, which literally means 'Very delicious!'

## PHRASES

Indonesian	English
Silahkan makan.	Go ahead and eat.
Ayo, makan!	Come on, let's eat!
Enak!	Delicious!
Enak sekali!	Very delicious!

## QUICK TIP

Some basic points of Indonesian dining etiquette:

- ⌘ As soon as the food is set out, DO NOT start eating right away. Instead, wait for your host to invite you to start eating with the phrase Silahkan makan, which means 'please go ahead and eat'. In more informal settings, the host usually says, Ayo, makan! ('Come on, let's eat!').
- ⌘ In Indonesia, like in many Southeast Asian countries, the only utensils that are set out are a fork and spoon. The fork is held in your left hand while the spoon is held in the right hand. The food is usually soft enough to cut with a fork, or already cut into bite-sized pieces, so knives are usually unnecessary at the dining table.
- ⌘ If there are no utensils laid out, this usually means that you can eat your meal with your right hand – remember that the left hand is considered unclean.
- ⌘ The Indonesian style of eating with your hands (pakai tangan) is a rather sophisticated technique – you should only use your fingertips. And at no time should any of your fingers be actually put inside your mouth. Don't lick your fingers either.
- ⌘ Avoid involved conversations, unless you are asked something.

## QUICK TIP 2

**Enak** is another word with multiple meanings in Indonesian. It's most frequently used as a word for 'delicious', but it can also be used for situations that are particularly pleasant, such as a massage, nice weather, the atmosphere of a good party, the arrival of good news, and so on. In short, this is an extremely versatile way of expressing your pleasure about something.



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## Lesson 15: Restaurant 3

Minta bon, ya?

### LESSON NOTES

Today we'll cover getting out of the restaurant. First you may have to get a hold of the staff. Again you can accomplish this by saying Permisi. Once at your table, you can ask for the check.

In Indonesian "Check please." is Minta bon, ya?. The first word minta means 'to request' or 'ask for'. This is followed by bon, which in Indonesian is the 'check' or 'bill'. The last word ya, simply means 'yes' or 'alright'. Minta bon, ya?.

Now if you'd like to tell them how good the food is or if you're eating with someone and you want to let them know how good you feel the food is you can say: Enak!. Don't forget to say thank you, which is Terima kasih.

In Indonesia it is not common practice to tip, so your amount will be on check. In areas such as Bali and Java, where there are plenty of tourists, many restaurants will also add a service charge, sometimes up to 10% in some areas.

One last useful phrase has to do with credit cards. In Indonesian "Can I use a credit card?" is Kartu kredit boleh dipakai? The first word kartu means 'card'. This is followed by kredit, which simply means 'credit'. Notice that in Indonesian, the modifier kredit follows the thing that it modifies, kartu, which is exactly the opposite of what happens in English. This is followed by boleh, which means 'may' or 'be permitted to'. The last word dipakai, means 'to be used'. Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?. This literally means, "May a credit card be used?"

### PHRASES

Indonesian	English
Permisi!	Excuse me!
Minta bon, ya?	The check, please.
Terima kasih.	Thank you.
Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?	May I use a credit card?

### QUICK TIP

In Indonesia, it is customary to have the one who initiated the meeting (usually the host) to foot the entire bill. However, this usually does not run smoothly as one might expect – usually there's some rather playful jostling over exactly who gets to pay the bill. Remember, there is

some considerable local social prestige for the person who ends up paying. At some point, you should return the favor through offering to pay the next time you eat out (or something else), as reciprocity factors highly in this situation.

Finally, avoid “going dutch”, if possible – to suggest this outright is quite rude.

#### QUICK TIP 2

In Indonesia, it's not customary to tip (and in some areas, there may be an added service charge on top of the cost of food and drinks), but if you personally feel that the service was exceptional, you can discreetly give your server a token amount. If he or she really feels uncomfortable about it, you can donate it to the local mosque, temple, or church.



**EPISODE RESTAURANT**

**Lesson #13 - Restaurant 1**

**Durasi : 07:44**

**Terbit : 11/26/08**

Intro : Lagu Bali Traditional

Apa kabar // halo and welcome back to indonesian survival phrases // Today were cover getting by at the table // first you may have to get a hold to the staff // you can accomplish this by saying permisi // which mean excuse me // per mi si // lets break it down by syllable // per..mi..si // now lets hear it once again // permisi // permisi // once the waiter or the waitress comes to your table // you can go with the standard point and // this please // in indonesian is // boleh minta ini // bo-leh min-ta i-ni // lets break it down by syllable // bo--leh min--ta i--ni // now lets hear it once again // boleh minta ini // the first word boleh // means may or be permitted too // lets break down this word and hear it one more time // bo--leh // boleh // this is followed by minta // which in indonesian is to ask for // minta min--ta minta // the last word is ini // which's mean this // lets break down this words and hear it one more time // i--ni // ini // now lets hear the entire expression again // boleh minta ini? // now if your feeling ambitious you could go for what you recommend or more naturally for indonesian // whats the most delicious thing // in indonesian whats the

most delicious thing is // yang mana yang paling enak // lets break it down by syllable //  
yang ma--na yang pa--ling e--nak // now lets hear it once again // yang mana yang paling  
enak // the first word yang mana // means which one // lets break down this word and hear  
it one more time // yang--ma--na // yang mana // this is followed by yang // which mean  
the one that // yang // yang // this is followed by paling // which in indonesian is // most //  
paling // pa--ling // the last word is enak // which means delicious or pleasant // lets break  
down this word and hear it one more time // e--nak // now lets hear the entire expression  
again // yang mana yang paling enak // literally this means which is the most delicious //  
now here are more phrases that would come in handy they have to do with water and ice  
// in indonesia the local TAP water not save to drink // at all // if we need some water or  
some bottle water by asking // boleh minta air minum // bo-leh min-ta a-ir mi-num // lets  
break it down by syllable // bo-leh-min-ta-a-ir-mi-num // now lets hear it once again //  
boleh minta air minum // we are already know the first two words // which are boleh  
which means may or to be permitted // and minta which means to request or ask for  
something minta // this is followed by air // which in indonesian is water // a-ir // the last  
word is minum // which means to drink // lets break down this word and hear it one more  
time // mi-num // minum // now lets hear the entire expression again // boleh minta air  
minum // literally this means // may i ask for some drinking water // now on to the ice  
issue // whether it is a health concern or economic decision in indonesia no ice please is //  
jangan pake es // ja-ngan pa-ke es // lets break it down by syllable // ja-ngan pa-ke es //  
now lets hear it once again // jangan pake es // the first word jangan means dont // lets  
break down this word and hear one more time // ja-ngan // jangan // this followed by pake  
// which in indonesian is to use //pakai pa-kai // the last word is es which means ice // lets



break it down this word and hear it one more time // es // ees // now lets hear the entire expression again // jangan pake es // after all this talk about this restaurant service // I've got something to tell you that might shock you at first // in many small restaurant in indonesia // the service dont event take your order // you have to write down your order your self give that to the server and then he or she will bring your food once its ready // how do you know when your entered the place like this // well the big clue is that the menus were already be set at each table // accompanied by few pens and restaurant pad // where your list down your item and quantities for each items // anyway in indonesia is not customary to tip but if you personally feel that the service was exceptional you can give your server a token amount// if he or she really feels uncomfortable about it you can donate it to the local mosque, temple or church // okey // to close out today lesson // we like for you to practice what you've just learn // ill provide you with an english equivalent of the phrase and youre responsible for saying the indonesian phrase out loud or in indonesian dengan keras // you'll have a few second before ill give you the answer so // selamat sukses // that means good luck in indonesian //

allright so here we go // excuse me // excuse me // permisi // permisi // perr-mii-sii this please boleh minta ini // boleh minta ini // whats the most delicious thing // yang mana yang paling enak // yang mana yang paling enak // may i ask for some drinking water // boleh minta air minum // boleh minta air minum // no ice please // jangan pake es // jangan pake ess // allright thats goin to do for today // remember to stop by survivalphrases dot com // pick up the accompanyng pdf // and if you stop by // be sure the leave us a post // see you later // which in indonesian is sampai jumpa



## **Lesson #14 - Restaurant 2**

**Durasi : 04:57**

**Terbit : 11/28/08**

Intro Bali traditional song

Apa kabar // halo and welcome back to indonesian survival phrases // table manners are must where ever you go // in this lesson we'll cover some basic table etiquette when it comes to sitting down for meal in indonesia // now wheter your in restaurant or a dinner party with a group of people its important for you to know who the host is and follow his for lead // when your dinning as a group as soon as the food as set out // dont set out right away and start digging in // thats really impolite // instead wait for your host invite you to start eating with the phrase // silahkan makan // which means please go ahead and eat // okey fine so far // but whats this // theres a fork and spoon // but no knife // hmm what do you do ? // well in indonesia like a many south east asia country // when you have this eating utensils out // the fork is held on your left hand // while the spoon is held in the right hand // why?? its because you will scoop up rice plus little bit the other dishes with your spoon and put it in your mouth // and remember that in indonesia considered the left hand really unclean // and the food it self is usually soft enough to cut with a fork // or already cut into bite size pieces // so knife are usually unnecessary at the dinning table // all right you can deal with that // but sometimes you'll find nothing but a small bowl of water at the table // what do you do then // this is great // because this actually signal that you can use your hands to eat // well just the right hand // remember the important taboo

against the left hand // the indonesian style of eating with your hand called // pake tangan  
// this a rather sophisticated technique // you should use only you fingertips // and that no  
time should any your finger being actually put inside your mouth // dont let your finger  
either by the way // the useful things to do is to observe some local people eating pake  
tangan // you'll catch on to the technique sooner or later // as indonesia as known for its  
great food // you will bound to get some really tasty food // and therefore you need the  
word for delicious // in indonesian this is delicious is // enak // eee-nak //lets break it  
down by syllable // ee---nak // now lets hear it once again // enak // this is really easy //  
since the word enak simply means delicious // to say something really delicious the  
phrases // enak sekali // e-nak se-ka-li // /lets break it down by syllable // ee-nak se--ka--li  
// now lets hear it once again // enak sekali // we are already know the first word // enak /  
which means delicious // this is followed by // sekali // which means // very // sekali // se-  
-ka--li // so all together we have // enak sekali // which means // very delicious // now  
during your meal // its considered to impolite to engage in any lengthy conversation //  
there will be plenty of time to do that // over coffee or tea afterwards // and you should  
also know that // in a traditional dinner the courses are serverd all at once // there will  
probably be an area of sambal // which is a paste with a based of ground chilli peppers //  
theres several variety to choose from // but most of them // will be extremely hot and  
spicy for the chili notices // if we get something wrap in a banana leaf // do not eat the  
leaf // simply unwrap the leaf // and eat the content inside // well go over what happens  
when you bill in the next podcast // okey // to close out today's lessons // we would like  
to you to practice // what you've just learn // ill provide you with an english equivalent of  
the phrase and youre responsible for saying the indonesian phrase out loud or in

indonesian dengan keras // you'll have a few second before ill give you the answer so //  
selamat sukses // thats mean good luck in indonesian //

allright // so here we go // delicious // enak / e-nak / very delicious // enak sekali // enak  
sekali allright thats goin to do for today // remember to stop by survivalphrases dot com //  
pick up the accompanying pdf // and if you stop by // be sure the leave us a post // see you  
later // which in indonesian is sampai jumpa

### **Lesson #15 - Restaurant 3**

**Durasi : 06:33**

**Terbit : 12/1/08**

Intro Bali Traditional Song

Apa kabar // halo and welcome back to indonesian survival phrases // today we'll cover  
getting out of the restaurant // first of all we'll may have to get a whole to the staff //  
again you can accomplish this by saying // permisi // per-mi-si // lets break it down by  
syllable // per-mi-si // permisi // now lets hear it once again // permisi // once out your  
table you can ask for the check // in indonesian check please is // minta bon ya // minta  
bon ya // lets break it down by syllable // minta bon ya // now lets hear it once again //  
minta bon ya // the first word minta means to request or ask for // lets break down this  
word and hear one more time // min-ta // minta // this is followed by bon which in  
indonesian is the check or bill // the last word ya // simply means yes or all right // iya //

ya // lets hear the entire phrase one more time // minta bon ya // now if you like to tell how good the food is or if your eating with someone and you want to let them know how good you feel the food is // you could say // enak // e-nak // enak // dont forget to say thank you which is // terima kasih // te-ri-ma ka-sih // in indonesia its not common practice to tip // so your amount will be on the check //in area such as bali and java whether plenty of tourist // many restaurant who also add a service charge // sometimes up to 10 percent in some areas // one last useful phrase has to do with credit cards // in indonesian // can i use a credit card is // kartu kredit boleh dipake? // kar-tu kre-dit bo-leh di pa-ke // now lets break it down by syllable // kar--tu kre--dit bo--leh di--pa--ke // now lets hear it once again // kartu kredit boleh di pake // the first word kartu means card // lets break down this word so you can hear it one more time // kar-tu // kartu // this is followed by kredit // kre-dit // which simply means credit or kredit follows some thing that modifies kartu which is exactly the opposite of what happens to in english // this is followed by boleh // which means may or be permitted to // bo-leh // boleh // the last word dipake means to be used // dipake // di-pa-ke // lets hear the entire phrase one more time // kartu kredit boleh dipake //literaly this means // may credit card be used? // so once you finished your meal the next thing you have to do is pay the bill of course // in indonesia it is customary to have one who have initiated the meeting // usually the host // to put the entire bill // however this usually does not run smoothly as one you may expect // usually there some rather playful jostling over exactly who gets the honour to pay the bill // remember theres some considerable browny point to score here // its prety nice at times if you can pay entire bill yourself // but if thats mean having to eat // nasi bungkus // or a wrap a meal with rice which can be quite delicious // but getting back to the point // three

times a day // for the next month // dont do it // if you catch my drift // finally just remember avoid going dutch if it possible // to suggest this out right is quite rude // okey // to close out today lessons // we liked to you to practice // what you've just learn // ill provide you with an english equivalent of the phrase and youre responsible for saying the indonesian phrase out loud or in indonesian dengan keras // you'll have a few second before ill give you the answer so // selamat sukses // thats mean good luck in indonesian

Allright so here we go // phrase to attract the server attention // permisi // per-mi-si // check please // minta bon ya // min ta bon ya // delicious // enak // e nak // thank you // terima kasih // te ri ma ka sih // may i use a credit credit // kartu kredit boleh dipake //

allright thats goin to do for today // remember to stop by survivalphrases dot com // pick up the accompanyng pdf // and if you stop by // be sure the leave us a post // see you later // which in indonesian is sampai jumpa